



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
30 September 1991

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Burundi

Evacuated Americans Arrive; Secretary Comments

EA2709200091 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Excerpts] French and Belgian troops yesterday continued to regroup and evacuate the foreigners in Zaire. The shortage of foodstuffs is already being felt in the country after the killings of recent days, notably in Kinshasa. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, around 20 Americans have been evacuated to Burundi from Zaire.

With regard to the fate of Burundians living in Zaire, here is the secretary of state for economic cooperation, Fridolin Hatungimana, talking to Bigirimana Dorothee.

[Begin Hatungimana recording] I would like to tell you that the situation prevailing in Zaire, particularly since 23 September, concerns us very much. As you know, Zaire is a friendly, brotherly and neighboring country with which we have very good political, diplomatic, and economic relations. It is for this very reason that I would say that the problems in Kinshasa concern us very much. We hope profoundly that peace will return so that Zairians may once more enjoy peace, tranquility, and serenity in their daily lives.

You have asked me whether our citizens living in Zaire are well. I would say that Burundi nationals living in Kinshasa, Kisangani, Lubumbashi, and other main towns are very well according to messages from our Kinshasa embassy, which is in almost permanent contact with them.

Before the problems started 23 September, a group of Burundians asked to return home. They were mainly students. You know that there are diplomats, businessmen, those who work within the Zairian administration, students, and refugees. A good number of students asked to be sent back home since there had been strikes at a certain point and they were unable to pursue their studies during the previous academic year. We did everything possible to allow the students to return home. We obtained places at European universities for some of them. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cameroon

Opposition Leader on Arrest by Security Forces

AB2709101991 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 25 Sep 91

[Text] Tension reduced within the Cameroonian opposition following the release of its leaders. One of them, Samuel Eboua, told Yves-Leopold Come why he was arrested.

[Begin recording] [Eboua] I went to Douala as soon as I learned that Jean-Jacques Ekindi had been arrested. I went there to find out why he had been arrested and to inquire

about his health. Finally, we scheduled a sit-in for Tuesday, 24 September morning at (Edo) roundabout to protest Jean-Jacques Ekindi's arrest. It was while I was on the platform set up at the roundabout getting together some party and association members, who were scheduled to accompany me to the news conference I was expected to hold between 1030 and 1100, that an Army truck brought in a mixed patrol including soldiers, policemen, and elements of the Gendarmerie. An Army commander walked up to us—we were about 25 to 30 on the platform—and asked us to follow him into the truck because he had received instructions to that effect. We were arrested and taken to the Gendarmerie. I shall spare you all the details on the humiliations we were subjected to.

[Come] Mr. chairman, what do they blame you for actually?

[Eboua] Well, I do not know what they blame me for. I did not do anything. I did not stage a demonstration nor a march, and we did not plan to march since I had a very busy schedule that day. I was to hold a news conference to report on our European and U.S. tour. [end recording]

Released Leaders Receive Medical Care

LD2709111191 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Jean-Jacques Ekindi and Anicet Ekane, opposition leaders in Cameroon who were released on Wednesday following their earlier arrest, were finally taken to the hospital on Thursday. Both had been arrested at the beginning of the week. They stayed at home since their release, but were surrounded by Armed Forces personnel and could not receive any medical care. At least four people have been hospitalized due to the ill treatment they received during their detention.

Soldiers fought policemen yesterday in Cameroon [words indistinct] protesters who were calling for the convening of a national conference. The incident occurred yesterday at Kumbo, 400 km from the Cameroonian capital, as reported by REUTERS.

Minister Views Cooperation With PRC Official

AB2809185491 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Zhang Wenju, the Chinese vice minister of geology and mineral resources, was received by Professor Joseph Owona at the Ministry of Higher Education, Computer Services, and Scientific Research early this afternoon. After reviewing bilateral cooperation in the field of higher education and scientific research, the two ministers stressed the need to revive this sector, notably in biological research at existing institutions in the two countries.

Chad**Human Rights Group Remarks on Tibesti Situation**

*AB2809145691 Ndjamenat RNT Radio in French
0530 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] The Chadian Human Rights League (LCDH), in a communique handed over to our editorial department, remarked on the rebellious situation created in the Tibesti Region following a military mutiny.

In the communique, the LCDH expressed its concern about the worsening situation. It regrets that guns should be heard again in our country while Chadians are aspiring to peace, dialogue, and democracy.

The LCDH demands the unconditional and immediate release of the families of the soldiers held hostage as proof of the government's pledge to continue the ongoing democratic process. The LCDH hopes that the situation will not compromise the willingness to restore and prevent the restriction of our recovered freedom.

'Calm' Restored; Hostage Crisis Over

*AB2909080191 Ndjamenat RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] Zoumri, the locality of Tibesti, which some compatriots who can never deal with peace wanted to transform into a center of rebellion, recovered its calm. Its inhabitants passed through the nastiest moments of their lives. Calm is prevailing again at Zoumri because the government has done everything to put out this fire, which the agents of disorder wanted to light to resurrect the old demons of war. The hostages were freed. The wounded, in short, the victims of this aggression, were brought back to Ndjamenat this morning. They were numerous, these compatriots: about 90 people, including some 20 wounded and some 40 children, among whom were 2-month old babies, weakened and wearing faces of suffering.

These survivors of Zoumri will only forget the hard trials that they went through after they have seen the ultimate situation of their fate. In the airplane that brought us to Ndjamenat this morning was the secretary of state for defense, Pierre Tokinon, who personally directed the operations. Listen to what he told reporter Ngatta Salomon on disembarking from the aircraft.

[Begin recording] [Tokinon] We called the population that was already at Zoumri. We put a unit of Sector Six on alert. So the situation will be calm.

[Ngatta] So you say the situation has been brought under control?

[Tokinon] The situation has been brought under control and calm returned. [end recording]

The situation returned to normal. Thus, peace was restored to the Zoumri locality. The minister of state in charge of the interior, who was very moved, was also present this morning at the military base upon the arrival of the Chadian Air Force C-130. Maldoum Bada Abbas expressed his views to Ngatta Salomon.

[Begin Bada Abbas recording] The law-enforcement agencies succeeded in bringing the situation under control. For our part, all we can do is to deplore what happened. You saw it: the family, a whole family, innocent children, kept squatting for a whole week. It is inhumane, you see. We think that Chadians, after more than 20 years of war, are tired. But it is the enemies of the democratic process embarked on by the government; they want to obstruct the process, but the Popular Movement for Salvation and the government are determined to pursue this right to its logical conclusion. [end recording]

Congo**Arrival of 7,200 Refugees From Zaire Reported**

*AB2709214891 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Government communique read by Communication Minister Guy Menga following a 27 September cabinet meeting in Brazzaville]

[Excerpt] The weekly cabinet meeting was held on 27 September 1991 under the chairmanship of Andre Milongo, prime minister and head of government.

The ministers and secretaries of state examined two issues at this meeting. The first issue was a progress report on the humanitarian operation concerning aliens in transit from Zaire. The second issue was on the study of the reorganization project of the investment code of the Republic of Congo.

Concerning the humanitarian operations for aliens affected by the riots that took place this week in Kinshasa and other urban centers in Zaire, the cabinet followed the report made by the Interministerial Crisis Committee set up on 23 September 1991. According to this report, about 6,000 persons from France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Senegal, etc. coming from Kinshasa by river were welcomed at the Kesse Fluvial Port by the Congolese authorities.

About 1,200 others, who came by air from Kolwezi and Lubumbashi, landed at Mayamaya where they were also met by a reception committee. This brings to 7,200 the number of transit passengers in our country since the beginning of the riots in Zaire.

Large transport aircraft from Europe have already embarked and taken away to their various countries the majority of these guests to whom Congo opened its doors during their short stay.

It may be noted that, at its extraordinary meeting on Monday, 23 September 1991, the cabinet set up an Interministerial Crisis Committee responsible for managing the situations arising from the disturbances in Zaire. This Interministerial Crisis Committee, headed by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, includes the minister of transport and civil aviation; the minister of interior and decentralization; the minister of agriculture and animal husbandry; the minister of economy, finance, and planning; the minister of trade and small- and medium-scale enterprises; the minister of health; the minister of social affairs; and the secretary of state under the minister of labor in charge of solidarity.

The work of this Interministerial Crisis Committee will continue until the last alien willing to leave Zaire arrives in Congo. [passage omitted]

Government Presents Economic Recovery Program

AB2709181591 Dakar PANA in French 1319 GMT
26 Sep 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 26 Sep (AFP)—The Congolese transitional Government yesterday presented its "action plan" project aimed at reorganizing the finances and recovering the country's economy to the Council of the Republic.

Regarding finances, the government recommended the reorganization of the management system by introducing reforms aimed at restructuring the banking sector and examining and improving tax efficiency in the oil sector.

The government also plans to introduce a progressive and inciting plan with the view to reducing the number of workers in the civil service. In the same vein, the reinforcement of customs and tax collection and control is recommended as a means of keeping the public treasury afloat.

This reinforcement, according to the action plan project, should be sustained by the reorganization of the customs tariffing aimed at simplifying and limiting the level of rates to better fight against tax evasion and corruption.

The plan, which must be preceded by the renegotiation of the country's international agreements, has the following objectives: the balancing of treasury flows—in order to harmonize expenses and resources—and the creation of financial security based on state contribution and external financing.

Gabon

Opposition Urges Foreign Observers in Elections

AB3009113591 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] The COD—the COD which simply means the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Opposition and which embraces 10 political parties, nine of which

have seats at the National Assembly—held a rally Libreville, Gabon, yesterday afternoon. The COD maintained at this rally that there can be no elections without fairness. It, therefore, demanded that conditions for guaranteeing fairness be set for the upcoming elections. In addition to the organization of a general population census, the COD demanded, among other things, the invitation of international observers to supervise these elections, the drawing up of a new electoral code, and the granting of a general amnesty for prisoners of conscience and exiles. On this issue, let us listen to (Benoit Mouki Ntamba), deputy chairman of the Gabonese Progress Party, speaking to Zefle Etouke:

[Begin recording] What we want, henceforth, is for conditions of fairness to be created for all future elections. There are some assemblymen who were elected with just 200 votes while many others were elected with several thousand votes. We do not know our exact population figure. There are 120 seats at the National Assembly, but we do not know the exact population these 120 seats represent. This scandalous situation leaves room for overrepresentation of some provinces as compared with others. [end recording]

Rwanda

Sources: Ugandan Army Amasses Troops at Border

EA2909134691 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
28 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Corroborating sources of information talk about an imminent RPF attack, supported by the Ugandan Army [NRA], against our country despite the dialogue which was launched between the Rwandan Government and the Inkoyanyi Patriotic Front [RPF] on 15 September.

According to the same sources, the attack is aimed at celebrating the first anniversary of the RPF's invasion of Rwanda [1 October]. [passage omitted]

In fact, according to reliable corroborating sources, the NRA, which has recently been amassing troops along the Ugandan-Rwandan border, is preparing to support the Inyenzi-Inkotanyi who, in their (?evil) acts, will try to celebrate the anniversary of their invasion of Rwanda on Rwandan territory.

Yet again, this is really suicide by the rebels, who every time they try to penetrate Rwanda by force, meet the violent and lethal strength of our Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Captured Ugandan 'Admitted' To Being NRA Spy

EA2709190591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
26 Sep 91

[Text] Charles Tirgome [last name as heard], the Ugandan National Resistance Army [NRA] corporal arrested by the Rwandan Armed Forces in the Cyanika region, admitted today in front of official and independent press journalists that he was a NRA spy working for the rebels. He was caught red-handed while attempting to locate Rwandan Armed Forces' positions on the Rwanda-Uganda border.

Charles Tirgome is not a novice, he has been doing this job for a very long time. His statement today contradicted what he had earlier said: That he was caught at a time when he wanted to desert and return to Kampala after he came with his battalion, which was deployed to support the Rwandan rebels.

Zaire**Further on Situation in Kinshasa, Other Areas****Demonstrations in Goma 26 Sep**

EA2709155091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
27 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The situation is still tense in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, after its first night under curfew. There was still some gunfire yesterday while the Army was dispersing demonstrators. Our correspondent in Gisenyi [city located on Rwanda-Zaire border], Balthazar Ndayezu, for his part reported that there was repeated gunfire in Goma, a town which is near Gisenyi. Demonstrations reportedly took place yesterday in the town, where shops have been closed for three days. Evacuation operations continue under the supervision of Belgian and French troops. France has moreover sent 200 more troops. [passage omitted]

French Ambassador Interviewed

LD2709140691 Kinshasa Voix d' Zaire in French
1130 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Interview with Henri Rethore, the French ambassador to Zaire, by unidentified correspondent following a meeting with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko—place and date not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Rethore] It was a lengthy audience during which we discussed the situation, matters of concern to us. I feel truly sorry to see the situation of the city today as an observer of daily life in Kinshasa. We spoke of this with the president and I conveyed to him the message of France—one for his use only, I cannot make it public, of course.

I have said many times before that we are very eager to see this country living in peace and embarking at last on its economic reconstruction. This is the main issue. What happened on Monday and Tuesday dramatically worsened a situation which was already very serious. There is no time to lose. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] When do you plan to end the French military mission?

[Rethore] It is impossible to say. The French military mission is to protect our compatriots and expatriates in general, in Kinshasa and in the big cities. Together with our Belgian friends, we also intervened in Shaba, Kolwezi, and Likassi. Today we are intervening in Kisangani in order to restore peace there as well. This mission may last a few days; it will not necessarily last very long, but we want it to contribute toward soothing spirits and bringing the people back to work.

Gizenga Proposes To Lead Transition

AB2709222191 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT
27 Sep 91

[Text] Brussels, 27 Sep (AFP)—Today in Brussels, Antoine Gizenga, former close associate of Patrice Lumumba, proposed to head a transition government and to force President Mobutu Sese Seko to relinquish power through peaceful demonstrations.

The secretary general of the United Lumumbist Party (PALU-leftist) and former vice prime minister refused to comment on the proposal made by the Sacred Union (front of several opposition parties) for the formation of a transitional government headed by Etienne Tshisekedi, the leader of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS). He was speaking at a news conference.

Mr. Gizenga, 65 years old, appealed to Zairians to put an end to the violence. President Mobutu, he said, "has organized gangs of criminals he launched under the cover of angry soldiers purposely to attack the property of Belgians and other European nationals with a view to creating panic in the West."

"While approving of the humanitarian aspect of the French-Belgian military intervention, I have some doubt about its propriety at a time when—apart from the pillage organized by government agents—the people, civilians and soldiers alike, were going to put an end to Mr. Mobutu's dictatorial regime."

Gizenga, who has been living in exile since 1966, supports the unification of the opposition and suggests the Sacred Union start negotiations in Brussels in this regard.

French-Belgian Operation To End 28 Sep

AB2709170591 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT
27 Sep 91

[Text] Brussels, 27 Sep (AFP)—The French-Belgian military operation launched on Kolwezi (1,500 km south-east of Kinshasa) on 25 September to ensure the security of foreigners is to end 28 September, Belgian Defense Minister Guy Coeme announced today.

In a communique, the minister said that the Belgian operation, which was aimed at protecting and evacuating Belgian nationals and foreigners, was continuing normally. No incident involving the 800 Belgian paratroopers now in Zaire has been reported, according to the minister, who did not give the number of evacuees.

The Belgian soldiers are currently operating in Kinshasa, Kolwezi, Lubumbashi (1,800 km in the southeast), and Kananga (800 km in the east), it was recalled in Brussels.

Two U.S. Army C-141 transport planes today left Brussels for Kinshasa with equipment for the Belgian forces. A third U.S. C-141 is to take off from Brussels this evening on the same type of mission, Mr. Coeme added.

A spokesman for the Belgian foreign minister today told AFP that disturbances had taken place in Goma (near the border with Rwanda, 1,500 km east of Kinshasa) and that Belgians in that town had taken refuge in Rwanda yesterday. The spokesman did not give any details on the troubles nor on the number of Belgians who had crossed into Rwanda.

A delegation of the Zairian opposition met Belgian Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens in Brussels yesterday, it was learned from sources close to the opposition. It included Omer Nkamba (Union for Democracy and Social Progress), Albert M'Petit (Christian Social Democrat Party), and Raphael Mumba (Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans, UFERI), who submitted to the minister a "memorandum on the critical situation in Zaire."

The opposition said it regretted that foreign troops, which have intervened on humanitarian grounds, have now—as it said—"in the field been supporting the regime and its militias."

Presidential Guard Loots Kinshasa

LD2709173491 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1600 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Correspondent Francois Reykmans report from Kinshasa]

[Text] Looting in the Binza District started last night despite the curfew; it is the work of the famous DSP, the Special Presidential Division, the praetorian guard of the regime. A doctor of the Mama Yemo hospital told us: The soldiers of the DSP came to my home with a search warrant. They said it was to check if I possessed weapons or stolen goods. The soldiers take money and valuables.

The homes of Zairians possessing anything of value are attacked. In a tone of feigned naivety, the doctor asked: What is a curfew? By paying 5,000 zaires it is possible to enter the Kokolo military camp in Kinshasa and then shop around for stolen goods, it is possible to buy anything, from textbooks to toilets.

Near La Voix du Zaire, the national radio station, a market has opened where looted goods are sold and where it is possible to buy cars for ridiculously low prices. This morning, members of the DSP also looted the last two intact warehouses belonging to two Belgian groups. Many foreigners, who stayed behind after their wives and children left, warned: If French and Belgian paratroopers leave, we will leave with them.

Curfew Imposed on Eastern Towns

EA2709193291 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in Swahili
1600 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Leaders decided to impose a curfew from 2000 to 0500 on the towns of Goma, Butembo, and Beni due to the insecurity prevailing in northern Kivu. We have more details from our sister, Zaina Makangila.

[Begin Makangila recording] The calm that prevailed in Goma Town for the whole of last week was broken the night of 26 September. Shots were fired last night from 1900 to midnight, which prevented the movement of both cars and people. This morning, people were tongue-tied when they tried to describe the acts perpetrated by the Army troops. [The Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French at 1630 GMT on 27 September refers to the latter as "unidentified people in military uniform who used firearms"].

Shops like Fuji Express, (Socaza), and The Depot of Katala were the greatest victims of the looting, in the course of which everything was taken away.

The insecurity continued today. Because of this, none of the companies operating in Goma opened, which is why there was a security meeting called by the north Kivu interim regional governor, Mr. (Motu Mutenda), this morning. It was decided to impose the curfew at the end of the meeting. It goes from 2000 until the morning with effect from 25 September.

Still regarding to the insecurity in Goma, some expatriates started leaving via Gisenyi, the neighboring town in the Republic of Rwanda. They include those working with the European Community Kivu program, which closed its doors on 26 September on orders from Brussels. [end recording]

People Urged To Protect Mbuji-Mayi

EA2709195091 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The urban commissioner of Mbuji-Mayi chaired a working session that was attended by all commissioners of urban zones and heads of suburbs under his jurisdiction.

The urban head invited his colleagues to sensitize parents to stop their children from committing barbaric acts like throwing stones and destroying administrative buildings. He stressed that the town was built with the sweat of the citizens of the region and that consequently we should safeguard it for the good of [words indistinct]. The urban commissioner called upon the entire population to love each other and asked that shops, stores, and other public areas not be looted.

Concerning the sale of land in Mbuji-Mayi, the heads of suburbs were given a mandate to set up land services [words indistinct].

Food for Kinshasa Arrives

EA2709200591 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] Voice of Zaire, Kinshasa, confirmed that the food aid donated by the French Government to Zaire arrived by plane in the People's Republic of Congo, from where it will be forwarded to Kinshasa. The aid comprises a significant amount of flour, rice, and fat.

Evacuation of Cameroonian Citizens

EA2709201291 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] The Cameroonian ambassador in Kinshasa informed his countrymen that those wishing to leave Kinshasa may do so as of today. He said that the government in Yaounde had taken all of the appropriate measures.

Doctors at Kinshasa Hospital on Strike

AB2709171791 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT
27 Sep 91

[Text] Brazzaville, Sept 27 (AFP)—Doctors at Kinshasa's largest hospital went on strike Friday [27 September] after soldiers responsible for enforcing a dawn-to-dusk curfew in the Zairian capital looted the home of one of their colleagues, Radio Zaire reported.

In a separate incident, the headquarters of Zaire's anti-AIDS programme was attacked during riots earlier this week and looters, perhaps unwittingly, made off with contaminated blood samples, the radio said.

Troops charged with enforcing the curfew imposed on Kinshasa in the wake of the rioting entered the doctor's home and "looted and took away" several objects, according to Radio Zaire, monitored here.

The soldiers raided the doctor's home twice overnight, ransacking the house before stealing a television and a trolley, the radio said. "We'll be back again if the government does not meet our demands," the soldiers told the doctor.

The doctors' colleagues at the Maman Yemo hospital launched an open-ended strike after learning of the incident, the radio said.

A mutiny by Zairian soldiers angry about their low pay led to widespread looting and rioting in Kinshasa this week which left more than 100 people dead, according to relief organization Medecins sans Frontieres (Doctors without borders).

A U.S. diplomat here in the Congolese capital estimated the dead at 15, with 2,000 people wounded in Kinshasa.

Soldiers Reportedly Continue Looting

EA2709204791 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
1800 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Residents in the Zairian capital and in some parts of the country last night experienced their (?first day) of curfew. They ought to start getting used to it. However, in some parts of the capital, the population faces the approach of night with anguish. Areas like [word indistinct] and Ngaliema were subjected to looting and [word indistinct]. All this was done by soldiers, who in addition [words indistinct]. This makes us question the usefulness of the curfew and the measures to be taken to (?reassure) the population. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leader's House Surrounded

LD2709182791 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1800 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Text] In Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, the home of the opposition leader has been surrounded by the Army since this afternoon. It is reported that the opposition leader has called for an intervention by French troops to guarantee his personal safety.

Soldiers Leave Opposition Leader's Home

EA2709193891 Paris AFP in French 1806 GMT
27 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 Sep (AFP)—The residence of Mr. Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, one of Zaire's opposition leaders, was briefly surrounded today by soldiers, the person concerned told AFP.

Towards 1630 local time (1530 GMT) elements of the civil guard and some commando soldiers encircled the residence of the current chairman of the Sacred Union, which brings together the Zairian opposition parties. They left the premises half an hour later, he stated.

The opposition member added that he had not been arrested and that he held discussions with one of the generals in charge of the civil guard but he did not disclose the questions they discussed. He had also stated that he had requested the intervention of French soldiers deployed in Kinshasa, but it is not known whether they answered his call.

Karl-I-Bond Comments on Mobutu

*LD2709210191 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] The Zairean prime minister is to give a news conference this evening. Meanwhile, Ngoza Karl-I-Bond, the Independent Republicans' leader, believes that the power of General Mobutu and his government is not representative anymore.

[Beginning Karl-I-Bond recording] The head of state has not been active at all for 48 hours and is not to be found. The prime minister is absent; his whereabouts are not even known. Cabinet members are fleeing. They are all at the Intercontinental Hotel, protected by the military, so there is no government; power is in the streets. Now things have calmed down and the government is tiptoeing back to announce small measures like a curfew. After having said that the situation was calm they announced the curfew. What a contradiction! We know that it is a curfew to take advantage of the situation and to proceed with the abduction of opposition leaders and even assassinations. [end recording]

Mobutu Urged To Return Funds

*AB2709220791 Paris AFP in English 1956 GMT
27 Sep 91*

[Excerpts] Paris, Sept 27 (AFP)—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire embezzled money that he should now return to the people of the country to avoid thousands of famine deaths, a French Government minister charged Friday [27 September]. [passage omitted]

Speaking to private RTL radio with his allegations, Kouchner said: "It seems to me honest and moral that President Mobutu should return to his people the money that he embezzled, which would avoid thousands of deaths from famine." [passage omitted]

"Confronted with this dictatorship, this caricature, what else is to be done other than to propose democracy?" Kouchner asked. "Confronted with this walking bank account in a leopard-skin hat, how is it possible not to be indignant that he has remained (in power) for so long?" [passage omitted]

France sent a planeload of 40 tonnes of food and medical aid to Brazzaville, the Congolese capital on the opposite bank of the Congo (Zaire) river from Kinshasa, and is envisaging further relief aid to Zaire amid fears of post-looting famine. The supplies are to be distributed by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Details of 27 Sep Cabinet Session

*LD2809011391 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Statement by Banza Mukalay Nsungu, minister of information and press, on the 27 September cabinet meeting—live in studio]

[Text] Today, 27 September, as on every Friday, cabinet members met at the Cabinet Hall under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji to discuss the important issues mentioned in the radio and television address by the president of the republic and in the extraordinary meeting of 25 September. I recall that, during this time of crisis aggravated by the sad events of 23-24 September, these issues involve mainly the safety of individuals and their possessions and the emergency supply plan for necessities in Kinshasa and for other areas of the country hit by these events.

Concerning safety, the government strongly reminds everyone of the necessity to strictly respect all of its decisions on the enforcement of a curfew between 2000 and 0500; on the voluntary return of illegal weapons, ammunition, and uniforms—recalcitrant people risk being referred to military justice; on the voluntary return of looted goods; and on the obligation of every person to submit to warnings by the security forces at the risk of enforcement of the rules provided in the case. On this occasion the cabinet makes clear that house searches can be conducted only in daytime and not during curfew hours. Consequently, the cabinet invites the people to report to the appropriate authorities any case of wrongdoing that is witnessed or experienced. Besides, the cabinet draws the people's attention to the fact that extremely severe measures will be taken against all those who commit attacks against people and their property.

As far as supply is concerned, the cabinet has instructed the National Economy and Industry, Finance, Budget, Agriculture, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, and Transport and Communication Ministries to speed up the implementation of the emergency plan decided at its last meeting. With the same concern the cabinet calls on international solidarity to help it rapidly face the economic and social situation that was aggravated severely by the 23-24 September events. The cabinet instructed the foreign affairs and international cooperation ministers to establish all necessary contacts.

In direct connection with the deterioration of the economic and social crisis that the country is facing, the Zairean Employers Union [ANEZA] put forward to the cabinet some concrete proposals to safeguard the situation. As a whole the government appreciates the relevance of the proposals from ANEZA, proposals that match its own concerns, in particular the need to reinforce the security mechanism to ensure the safety of individuals and property inside businesses, which can resume their activities pending the restoral of some conditions and facilities in the financial, fiscal, and custom fields, and the cleaning up of disaster-stricken towns as part of a systematic cleaning operation so as to prevent the spread of diseases and other epidemics. For other aspects of the ANEZA proposals, the government has instructed the crisis cell—which it set up within itself—to examine them so as to find an appropriate answer.

As far as the salary situation of civil servants is concerned, the cabinet wants them to know that the conclusions reached by the ad hoc commission created to study the problem will be submitted the middle of next week so as to allow the government to decide on the new rate. With the same concern, the cabinet considered and approved the proposals concerning the granting of tenure for civil servants of the various ministries and public services, proposals soon to be validated by relevant bills. Thank you.

Situation in Kinshasa Reported

AB2709215791 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT 27 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, Sept 27 (AFP)—Famine cast its shadow over the Zairian capital on Friday [27 September] after four days of looting by troops and residents left food stores bare. The lack of food sparked skyrocketing inflation and a lack of any effective governmental authority further contributed to the anarchic climate.

Residents wandered aimlessly through the center of the city, many sifting through what looters had left to grab—boards, scraps of metal, and paper. Guards were posted in front of some of the plundered buildings. The city of four million inhabitants has been ransacked since Monday in riots initiated by troops mutinying against low and infrequent pay.

There were a few signs of normal life on Friday as buses resumed their routes through the devastated streets and residents crowded aboard taxis. Automobiles formed long lines at the few gas stations which had fuel to offer.

Further on, activity timidly resumed around the city's central market, as merchants competed to sell looted goods. Prices have tripled and even quadrupled for some items since the riots. Pieces of meat were being sold for 10,000 to 15,000 zaires in a country where the average soldier earns 85,000 zaires (five dollars) [as received] a month.

Packs of cigarettes were selling for 50,000 zaires (ten dollars) and sacks of cassava were bringing as much as 800,000 zaires (160 dollars). "Just wait a few weeks and things will start getting better," said a woman selling fish. [passage omitted]

Several witnesses said part of the pillaged goods were being kept at army bases. "The troops have set up a full-scale supermarket," said one resident. "You have to pay 5,000 zaires just to get in." [passage omitted]

Council of Ministers Urges Support

EA2809121191 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French 0410 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Read in Swahili]

[Text] The Council of Ministers, which met yesterday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mulumba

Lukoji, stressed that soldiers are not allowed to enter people's houses in Kinshasa and elsewhere and take their property at night, but limit themselves to enforcing the imposed 2000-0500 curfew.

Meanwhile, the council called upon the friendly and brotherly nations in Africa and all over the world to support the Government of Zaire to counter the troubled situation in Kinshasa and elsewhere, following the trouble that erupted on Monday [23 September] and Tuesday [24 September]. In this respect, the ministers of foreign affairs and international cooperation have been urged by our government to liaise with friendly and other nations in Africa and the world at large.

Prime Minister on Possible Resignation

EA2809160591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] In Zaire, the capital, Kinshasa, is a town adrift. The sky-rocketing prices, risk of food shortages, mess, and insecurity made Kinshasa look yesterday like a city adrift, whose residents live in fear of tomorrow. Some slight signs of recovery were, however, visible yesterday in the immense city of about 4 million residents ravaged by days of looting.

For Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji, the demonstrations that devastated Kinshasa last Monday [23 September] and Tuesday [24 September] was the result of several years of frustration. He said he was not in the least affected by these events, asserting that upon his appointment to the post of prime minister he had found a rotten situation. The country was in arrears with all its international partners.

Asked about a possible speedy revival of the national conference demanded by the opposition, Mulumba Lukoji declared that he was still maintaining contacts with them.

As for his possible resignation, the Zairian prime minister declared that if President Mobutu Sese Seko feels that his prime minister cannot carry on with his mission then it is his right to dismiss him.

Mobutu To Meet Opposition Leaders

LD2809094491 Paris Radio France International 0630 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Lukoji remarks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] There is a slow return to normal in Zaire, despite the current economic and political disorder. Apart from isolated incidents, calm prevails in Kinshasa. Important centers in the province, such as Kisangani or Kolwezi, regained more stability. Seizing the opportunity of this respite, political dealings have started. Jean Karim Fall:

[Fall] It has not been officially confirmed yet, but according to several sources, Marshal Mobutu will receive opposition leaders this morning. The Sacred Union appointed Etienne Tchisekedi prime minister of the future government it hoped for 24 hours ago. Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji, appointed on 15 March, last night assessed his action at a news conference, a kind of political will in which he declined responsibility for the current situation.

[Lukoji] On the economic level, I said that I was not going to make miracles. The situation I found was rotten.

[Fall] Clearly bitter, the current head of government did not spare the Zaire political class, especially the current opposition whose members were collaborators of the regime yesterday. This was an allusion to Etienne Tchisekedi, who was interior minister, and Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who was foreign minister.

[Lukoji] I do not understand that those who (?failed) yesterday and those who brought us to the situation we are experiencing today could regain a kind of virginity in comparison with me. I refuse this.

[Fall] Will Mulumba Lukoji remain prime minister on 30 September? The answer belongs to Marshal Mobutu, he said.

[Lukoji] Should the president consider that in the current situation I cannot continue my task in the current situation, I will be his right. [sentence as heard]

Evacuation From Kisangani, Kolwesi Ends

LD2809125291 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1000 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] The evacuation of foreign nationals in Zaire has come to an end in Kisangani and Kolwesi. French soldiers will leave these two towns after evacuating several hundred foreigners from more than 31 different nationalities. The soldiers will undoubtedly regain their bases in Chad and the Central African Republic in the late afternoon.

Businessmen Meet Prime Minister

AB2809115991 Dakar PANA in English 1120 GMT
28 Sep 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Sept (PANA)—Zairian businessmen have said that they can re-fill Kinshasa's food and medical stocks within 48 hours if the government gives them a 20 million US dollar subvention, Radio Zaire monitored in Brazzaville announced Saturday [28 September].

The businessmen made the pledge Friday [27 September] at the end of a meeting of the board of directors of the National Association of Zairian Enterprises (ANEZA), held in Kinshasa to evaluate the shortages caused by the massive looting of shops and pharmacies in the capital last Monday [23 September] and Tuesday [24 September].

The association also asked the government to provide military escorts to their food supply convoys during the operation to resupply the capital. They requested the government to provide them with real security guarantees to enable them re-open factories which survived the looting, the radio report added. According to the radio, the ANEZA meeting took place in the presence of the Zairian prime minister, Mulumba Lukoji. Mulumba told the businessmen that the government will analyse the proposals and that new civil service and military salary scales will be announced soon, it added.

Journalists Banned From Opposition Talks

LD2809141191 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The highlight of this Saturday in Kinshasa is the meeting between President Mobutu and the opposition. The Sacred Union is fully represented to hold talks with the Zairian head of state under the panelling of the Binza Palace, the presidential residence in Kinshasa. Caroline Dumet:

[Dumet] President Mobutu arrived at the palace with all his escorts at 1130. The opposition delegation was already waiting for him. They all entered the conference room. Mobutu took a seat at the end of the table, with six opposition delegates on each side. The president demanded that all journalists leave the room, then the talks started. [passage omitted]

Mobutu, Opposition Agree 'in Principle'

LD2809153191 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1500 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] In Zaire, an agreement in principle on the formation of a government of national union has been reached between President Mobutu, who has been in power for the last 26 years, and the opposition. This is the result of talks that brought together for the first time the head of state and the opposition members of the Sacred Union after several days of riots and looting in many Zaire towns.

Karl-I-Bond Confirms 'Crisis Cabinet'

AB2809170091 Paris AFP in French 1639 GMT
28 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Sep (AFP)—Opposition parties and President Mobutu today agreed to set up "in the shortest deadline a crisis cabinet" in Zaire. This was announced by Nguza Karl-I-Bond, the chairman of the Sacred Union that includes opposition parties.

This agreement was reached after a six-hour meeting between the head of state and opposition parties at Binza, 15 km away from Kinshasa.

More on Mobutu, Opposition Talks

AB2809190691 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT
28 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Sep (AFP)—Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and leaders of the various opposition parties grouped in the Sacred Union today agreed to set up "in the shortest deadline" a "crisis cabinet," at the end of a meeting at Binza, near Kinshasa.

This cabinet will be headed by an opposition leader whose name should be known after another "consultation" meeting tomorrow morning, Nguza-Karl-I-Bond, the chairman of the Sacred Union announced.

Mr. Karl-I-Bond, who reported on the six-hour meeting, said that the head of state had given his approval for the lifting of the curfew established 26 September. The opposition asked that the repeal take place "in the shortest deadline, as of this evening if possible," he added.

Moreover, the national conference, whose deliberations have been suspended since a particularly stormy session on 20 September, should be called again on 1 October, the leader of the opposition said.

Asked about President Mobutu's possible resignation, Mr. Karl-I-Bond said that "it was not the subject of the meeting. Wait for the national conference," he added.

Should it be finalized tomorrow morning, the agreement reached between the head of state and opposition parties should help ease the crisis situation the country has been experiencing since the riots and lootings of 23 and 24 September, observers claim.

According to sources close to the meeting, the new cabinet could be formed by next week since the proposal has been made to grant a highly "symbolic" post to the People's Movement for the Revolution (MPR, the head of state's party).

On 26 September, the executive body of the Sacred Union announced that it would propose Etienne Tshisekedi, 58, for the prime minister post. On 22 July, he was designated by President Mobutu to head a government of national union, but declined the offer by saying that it was a "government maneuver."

Discussing the meeting with journalists, Mr. Karl-I-Bond said that it "was very constructive" and that he "appreciated President Mobutu's attitude" during the debates.

Kinshasa was calm today while political officials were hovering over the decisions of the meeting.

Opposition Leader Reads Communique

LD2809214391 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Communique read by opposition leader Nguza Karl-I-Bond in Kinshasa on 28 September following meeting with President Mobutu—recorded]

[Text] This was a conciliation meeting following an initiative of the president of the republic. A conciliation meeting gathering the leaders of political parties and representatives of civil associations was held this Saturday, 28 September 1991, at the Marble Palace. The participants assessed the crisis situation currently prevailing in the country. Following the meeting, a consensus emerged on the following points:

First: Setting up a crisis government as quickly as possible.

Second: The meeting will continue tomorrow, Sunday, 29 September 1991, at 1100 between the participants to agree on the candidacy of a person charged with the formation of the government.

Third: In connection with the entirety of the current situation, it has been proposed that the National Sovereign Conference hold its next plenary session on Tuesday, 1 October 1991, at 1400.

Fourth: The participants in the meeting requested the head of state to lift the curfew as early as this evening if possible.

This communique is issued in Kinshasa this 28 September 1991.

National Situation Updated

AB2809193091

[Editorial report] Bukavu Voice of Zaire in French at 1630 GMT on 28 September continues coverage on the crisis in Zaire. It reports that President Mobutu Sese Seko "met the French and German ambassadors to Zaire in N'sele aboard the MV Kamanyola on 27 September. At the end of the meeting, the French diplomat, Henri Rethore, said that in order to emerge from the crisis, our country, Zaire, must be governed by institutions which are strong, reliable, [word indistinct] of distribution and control of powers [words indistinct] and then the country should strive to reestablish trust with friendly countries." The German envoy "briefed the Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, on the position of his government notably vis-a-vis peace, security, and the democratic process in Zaire, which must develop in a bid to restore peace in the country." The diplomat was quoted as saying, "Democratization is a mandatory path to security and peace in Zaire."

Ndjili International Airport was "effectively open to air traffic on 27 September." Bukavu reports two planes landing: one Air Gabon and the other Air Zaire.

The cast continues by stating that the trade association ANEZA, Association Nationale des Entreprises du Zaïre, "met on 27 September, in Kinshasa to prepare for a possible resumption of economic activity. It asked the government to reinforce security measures in order to encourage businessmen. ANEZA also asked the government to make \$20,000,000 U.S. and local currency available to businessmen."

Regarding gasoline, it is also noted that a "few stations have opened and have already started to serve motorists at certain established times."

The newscast concludes by pointing out that "it is also worth reporting the return to Kinshasa yesterday of [words indistinct] of (?400) Zaïrian citizens. These compatriots returned home voluntarily. Some were residing in Congo while others were there on holiday. They all wished to return home to learn about the situation currently prevailing in the capital."

Kinshasa Dead Reported at 200

LD2809182891 Lisbon RDP Internacional
in Portuguese 1655 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] According to the Portuguese Red Cross mission in Kinshasa, the events that took place on Monday and Tuesday in the Zaïre capital resulted in the death of 200 people. In a preliminary count, the team headed by Lieutenant Joao Fernandes verified that from the 200 bodies, so far some 50 have not yet been identified. The figures also show that there are some 200 people in Kinshasa's hospitals without food, while some other 700 people were treated and discharged.

Radio Reports 156 Injured

AB2809214991 Paris AFP in French 2021 GMT
28 Sep 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Sep (AFP)—The riots and looting, which took place in several major Zaïrian towns, including Kinshasa, have caused the death of 117 people and injuries of 156 others, the official Zaïrian radio, monitored in Brazzaville, announced this evening. It also stressed that these were provisional figures.

So far, the official ZAÏRIAN NEWS AGENCY, AZAP, on 24 September reported the death of 18 people in Kinshasa. The humanitarian organization, Medecins sans Frontieres-Belgium (MSF), on 26 September reported that over 100 people died and at least 1,500 were injured in Kinshasa alone.

According to the Zaïrian radio, a medical relief team has been sent to each one of the localities affected by the army mutiny and the looting: Kinsangani in the north; and Kolwezi, Likasi, and Lubumbashi in the southeast.

Belgian Troop Reinforcements Banned

AB2809210091 Paris AFP in French 2026 GMT
28 sep 91

[Text] Brussels, 28 Sep (AFP)—Zaire today forbade the Belgian Army to bring in reinforcements in men and equipment, it was learned from the Belgian Defense Ministry in Brussels this evening.

According to that source, about one hundred Belgian soldiers were thus stranded in Brazzaville, the Congolese capital, this evening.

The Zaïrian authorities "believe that there are already enough foreign troops on their territory" and that the situation, which is now easing up, does no longer warrant bring in reinforcements, the Belgian defense minister was told.

About 800 Belgian soldiers and as many French troops are currently in Zaire to protect foreign nationals living in the country and ensure, if need be, their repatriation after riots and lootings early this week.

Mobutu, Opposition Hold 2d Meeting 29 Sep

AB2909134791 Paris AFP in French 1313 GMT
29 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Sep (AFP)—The second meeting between President Mobutu and representatives of opposition parties grouped within the Sacred Union opened this morning at Binza (15km from Kinshasa) an hour behind schedule and in some confusion, it was noted on the spot.

Indeed, a group of opponents who did not belong to the Sacred Union protested against what they see as "their exclusion" from this meeting. After an uproar and after President Mobutu spoke to the demonstrators, the meeting got under way.

The meeting is expected to designate who will form the future "crisis cabinet" of Zaire. The nominee's name will then be submitted to the national conference expected to be convened 1 October.

An earlier six-hour meeting was held yesterday at the "Marble Palace" in Binza between the leaders of the Sacred Union and President Mobutu and led to the accord on the setting up of a "crisis cabinet."

UK Advises Nationals 'To Leave'

AB2909165891 London BBC World Service in English
1559 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] There now follows a message for British nationals in Zaire from the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London: British nationals are now advised to leave Zaire.

Mobutu Replaces Chief of Staff

*LD2909164291 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1600 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] As for President Mobutu, it was learned today that he had dismissed the chief of staff following the looting that his soldiers indulged in. He has been replaced by the general who succeeded in persuading the soldiers to return to their barracks, when they were occupying Kinshasa airport.

More on Dismissal

*EA2909210591 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] Today's activities: The president of the Republic, who is the supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ], Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, today, signed an important decree appointing Division General Mahele general chief of staff of the FAZ replacing Mazembe Ma Ibonga [word indistinct] in the recent mutiny of regular FAZ troops recently reported in Kinshasa.

Earlier, the FAZ Supreme Commander signed another decree, making two in total, elevating Division General Mahele to the rank of general of army corps of the FAZ.

It is worth noting, (Mukuna Muntu Pierre) [studio co-anchor], that before his new functions he was head of the military security services [words indistinct] in Kinshasa.

Dismissal Linked to Soldiers' Looting

*AB2909165391 London BBC World Service in English
1600 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[From the "World news" program]

[Text] President Mobutu of Zaire has sacked his army chief of staff, General Mazembe Ma Ibonga, and has ordered a complete restructuring of the armed forces. It follows last week's violence and looting in which soldiers played a prominent role. The new chief of staff is the president's intelligence chief, General Mahele Lieko. The announcement was made as the president began a second day of talks with opposition politicians on the composition of an interim government. Demonstrators blocked the entrance to the building and crowded around President Mobutu as he arrived. They shouted him down when he tried to explain the reasons for an interim government, and they accused opposition leaders of entering into an unholy alliance with the president. The talks have centered on who should be the new prime minister in an interim government.

President Mobutu's MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] party has rejected the candidacy of Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, leader of the main opposition party.

Latest reports say the talks have been adjourned, in deadlock. Zaire Radio has said that 117 people were

killed and nearly 160 injured in the wave of rioting and looting which swept the country last week.

Health 'Emergency Operation' Launched

*EA2909202191 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] In connection with the sad events just mentioned by (Losogoyi), that is, the events of the past week, the minister of health has just launched an emergency operation in the various towns affected by the killings and threatened by epidemics.

The operation is being carried out jointly by a body of national doctors, paramedics, and other medical technicians, who were all mobilized by the Ministry of Health with the collaboration of the Zairian Red Cross.

The operation is already in progress in Kinshasa, where the Red Cross is providing emergency treatment to the injured, most of whom have been taken to medical institutions.

There will also be a question of (?transporting) the dead, taking a census of missing people, and (?helping) expatriates who wish to leave the country. I remind you: The provisional bureau says that there were 117 dead and 156 injured.

Mobutu Allows Belgian Planes To Land

*LD2909180891 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1700 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Excerpt] The Belgian Government is not losing sight of the Zairean dossier: After the cabinet meeting this morning, Wilfried Martens attended an inner cabinet meeting to review the situation six days after the beginning of the rioting in Kinshasa, which, as is known, then spread to the whole country. The discussions dealt with the operations to evacuate our compatriots and on the possible reinforcements of Belgian soldiers sent to Zaire and to Kinshasa itself, and no longer to Brazzaville, as Marshal Mobutu has authorized Belgian planes to land at the airport of the capital, Ndjili airport. This was stated a short while ago by Minister [of Defense] Coeme.

As for the discussions between the authorities and the opposition in Zaire this time, these are in an impasse: Marshal Mobutu is refusing a formateur [Belgian term used for someone who will form a government] reportedly named Etienne Tshisekedi.

Agreement on Committee of Wise Men

*LD2909213891 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Excerpts] The situation is relatively calm for the fifth consecutive day in Zaire while negotiations continue between the authorities and the opposition. I remind you that the aim of these discussions is the formation of a crisis government, but things clearly seem to be at a virtual standstill. Apparently the subject of the dispute is

the [possible] appointment of the opposition figure Etienne Tshisekedi as head of the government.

This evening it seems that the opposition and President Mobutu have reached agreement on one point at least, the setting up of a committee of wise men to get the negotiations out of an impasse. The committee groups together five personalities from each camp. The negotiations are continuing as I am speaking to you.

Here is an account of the day from Jean Karim Fall, one of our special correspondents in Kinshasa:

[Begin Fall recording] [passage omitted] According to participants [in the negotiations], the People's Movement of the Revolution—the former single party—objected to Etienne Tshisekedi, the candidate of the Sacred Union, the coalition of the main parties, for the post of prime minister.

The latter then asked for the session to be suspended so that they could consult one other. They decided to maintain the candidature of Tshisekedi. The proceedings resumed in a tense atmosphere. In fact, and according to informed sources, the name of the prime minister and the composition of the future government could only be announced on Wednesday, the day after the resumption of the proceedings of the national conference. The leading lights in the opposition, in fact, wish the government to be legitimized by the conference. Jean Karim Fall, Kinshasa, RFI. [end recording]

France To End Operations

LD2909211391 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Excerpts] The evacuation of foreigners is apparently continuing under good conditions, so well, moreover, that Kinshasa considers the sending of extra reinforcements superfluous. Thus, about 100 Belgian servicemen have been stalled in Brazzaville since yesterday.

On the French side, the Quai d'Orsay [Foreign Ministry] announces the forthcoming end of the evacuation operations. In fact, there are reportedly only a few hundred French nationals left in Zaire. [passage omitted]

As for the Zaire national conference, which was suspended on 20 September, I remind you that it should resume its proceedings on Tuesday.

End of Kinshasa Curfew Reported

LD2909215491 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Caption behind announcer: "End of the Curfew"]

[Text] The people of Kinshasa, of Zaire in general, know and have understood the meaning of the curfew for a long time. Although no official communique was issued to announce its having been lifted, the people were all in the street yesterday throughout the night. You know the people

of Kinshasa are pleasure-seekers by nature, and the notion of war [as heard] is no longer their problem.

It has now been confirmed. There has been no curfew since yesterday. So, back to life.

Tshisekedi To Form New Government

AB2909204591 Paris AFP in French 2026 GMT
29 Sep 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Sep 91 (AFP)—Mr. Tshisekedi, leader of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, one of the components of the Sacred Union that groups the Zairian opposition forces, was today charged with forming the future crisis government, it has been learned from an official source in Kinshasa.

The decision to designate Mr. Tshisekedi was made during the second meeting between President Mobutu Sese Seko and the principal opposition parties, after nine hours of talks.

Further on Tshisekedi Appointment

LD3009000491 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 2130 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] The political crisis in Zaire has been unlocked. After hours and hours of discussions with the opposition, President Mobutu has finally agreed to appoint opposition figure Etienne Tshisekedi as prime minister. Serge Martin is live on the line with us from Kinshasa:

[Martin] Yes. In fact, it took nine hours today for President Mobutu and the main representatives of the opposition to reach one single decision: the designation of the person whose responsibility is now going to consist of forming the government. After hours and hours of interminable discussions punctuated by suspensions of the session, it is finally the opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi who was decided upon. It is he who is now going to have to divide the ministerial seats among his comrades in the opposition on the one hand and the representatives of the current party in power, the Popular Movement of the Revolution, on the other.

Nothing will be finished at that point. The formation of the new government is going to have to be presented to what is called the national conference here in order to be finally invested with power by the conference. That conference, somewhat like the States General in the French Revolution, is in its majority formed by the Popular Movement of the Revolution; in other words, the party of President Mobutu. What that means is that, for the time being, nothing is settled. The fate of the Zairean population is in abeyance. As for President Mobutu, he remains in power.

Mobutu Receives Belgian Envoy 29 Sep

EA3009114591 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire
in French 0430 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, yesterday met the ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to Zaire. The latter came to give him the impressions of his government following the sad events of 23 and 24 September and [words indistinct].

Appeal for Return of Looted Medicine

EA3009114091 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] After the dramatic situation perpetuated in the city of Kinshasa, chemists [word indistinct]. A crisis committee has just been set up by the national executive committee of the [name indistinct]. The committee first warns the [word indistinct] and that of other towns not to consume pharmaceutical products without the authorization of pharmacists. They also call on those concerned to hand over looted pharmaceutical products at the third (?floor) of the Ministry of Public Health and at Number 36, Avenue [words indistinct].

New Army Chief Meets Press

EA3009111091 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic last weekend signed two decrees: the first one promotes the head of military intelligence, General Mahele, from division general to Army corps general. The second appoints him as Chief of General Staff [CGS] of the Zairian Armed

Forces [FAZ]. He replaces Mazembe Mayibanga. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Making his first comments to the military press, Armed Forces Gen. Mahele first thanked the president of the republic and commander in chief of the FAZ for the trust bestowed upon his modest personality, for appointing him to head the FAZ General Headquarters, and also for his appointment to the rank of Army general. He also added that his thanks would be translated into action on the ground.

Taking this opportunity, the new FAZ CGS called on all FAZ members to assume the sacred mission (?bestowed upon them) by the Zairian people, notably the defense of the integrity of the national territory and the protection of people and their property, including foreigners living in our country.

Concerning the pardon announced by the FAZ commander in chief following the killings in Kinshasa and towns of the interior of the country, the new FAZ CGS called on FAZ members to be thankful, to scrupulously respect the laws of the country, and the judicial rules. Soldiers based in the interior of the country are not divided, Gen. Mahele stated. An inspection visit will be organized very soon after his official nomination. Ending his message, the new FAZ CGS advised soldiers to leave politics to politicians and the Army to the service of the country.

The new FAZ chief of staff met all chiefs of staff and commanders of the main units of Kinshasa barracks at 1700 yesterday. Several points concerning our Army were debated upon.

Our newsroom editorial staff presents its sincere congratulations to the new FAZ CGS.

ANC Policy Shifts Towards Federal Structure

MB2909190291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1833 GMT 29 Sep 91

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 29 SAPA—Prospects of a constitutional settlement were boosted this weekend when the ANC [African National Congress] significantly shifted its stance in calling for the recognition of ethnicity.

The call came from the ANC president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, when he opened the ANC's Western Cape regional conference at the University of Western Cape on Saturday.

For the coloured majority wanting to see their position reflected in the regional executive was "how nature operates," he said.

The public shift, analysts agree, now creates the hope that rapid progress can be made towards a new non-racial constitution for South Africa.

The apparent paradox lay in the fact that the recognition of ethnicity will, and already has, turned the movement favourably toward federalism, a system already supported not only by the National Party, Democratic Party and Inkatha Freedom Party, but by the ANC's two closest potential allies, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization].

More federalism as a direct ANC policy shift was also raised by the head of the movement's Constitutional Committee, Mr. Zola Skweyiya, following a recent visit to Germany. There was a view that the ANC stood for a unitary state in which a highly centralised government would command everything.

It was now felt that regions should be given a say in running themselves while remaining an integral part of South Africa.

During the past week the prospect of successful talks was also heightened by an informal consensus reached between the ANC, PAC and Azapo. The basic accord has created considerable scope for compromise, and for protracted conflict, in the negotiation process leading up to actual constitutional bargaining.

With the converging trends apparent in this week's events, the latter, final, stage of negotiations now appears to be the more easier part.

The three-way agreement, still to be ratified by the movements' executives and endorsed at a Patriotic Front [PF] congress in Durban next month, has now added to the ANC's potential to derail carefully structured strategies of the National Party [NP] aimed at thwarting the drive for an elected constituent assembly.

But the agreement also holds the potential of derailing ANC strategies to have an interim government established, probably with ANC majority representation, in favour of a compromise for unity with its Patriotic Front partners.

Such a compromise may now open a political door for the PAC and Azapo to join in multi-party talks with the government on what they prefer to take the form of "transitional arrangements".

Should the ANC moderate its demand for an interim government in favour of "transitional arrangements"—the NP government's favoured position—such a compromise would considerably increase the pressure on the NP to give way on a constituent assembly.

PF unity and the PAC and Azapo presence at negotiations will be conditional to the creation of such a constitution-making body.

Negotiators and political analysts agree that if the PF does emerge from the October congress with a firm and united stand on the strategy and content of negotiations, the NP and its allies face an uphill battle.

Such a steepening gradient may retard progress to the point where time alone—the 1994 election deadline—will start to force State President F.W. de Klerk's bargaining hand.

It became apparent in confidential discussions with senior negotiators in the main camps this week that timing is considered an important element and that both sides of the ANC/NP divide have specific approaches to enhance or retard whatever effects it might have on the talks.

Settling for transitional arrangements rather than an interim government will cut considerable time from the process as the latter will require substantial constitutional amendments and, in terms of an undertaking given by Mr. de Klerk, a referendum.

On the other hand a constituent assembly will require a full-blown national registration of voters followed by an election campaign and South Africa's first one-man-one-vote national election. Such a process could take several months, close to a year, to complete.

With constitutional talks only kicking off late this year or early in 1992, running both a referendum and a constituent assembly election will leave the NP in a serious jam.

Observers have noted that two successive electoral processes will use up most of the time available for negotiations, leaving the NP and its allies with the uncomfortable choice of accepting substantial compromise with the PF or face another, bitter, round of tricameral elections in which the NP stands to lose morale-sapping ground to the CP [Conservative Party].

To the NP such a scenario is most objectionable. To the ANC the situation has given it little incentive to hurry

along. It does not consider a referendum for white approval of any constitutional changes either necessary or acceptable. The ANC rejects the notion that Mr. de Klerk is under an obligation to "consult his constituency" in this way.

Such an attitude, confirmed by senior ANC sources this week, is certain to create a major logjam in the negotiation process. It was a fundamental NP election plank in 1989, often endorsed by Mr. de Klerk since, that any major constitutional change will be subject to a plebiscite. As events turned about this week Mr. de Klerk's commitment to his power base may very well become the major, and unexpected, obstruction to progress at the multi/all party conference talks.

Bophuthatswana Leader: ANC Plotting Assassination

*MB3009123891 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1130 GMT 30 Sep 91*

[Text] President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has accused the African National Congress [ANC] of plotting to assassinate him. Speaking at a congress of the ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party in Mmabatho, Mr. Mangope said the ANC had made plans on (25 August) to kill him. He said the plan had been revealed to him by a member of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK].

CAST Secretary General Shot Dead in Thokoza

*MB2909102091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1015 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—The general secretary of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (CAST), Sam Ntuli, was shot to death in Thokoza by unknown assailants on Sunday [29 September] morning, a local priest told SAPA. Captain Henriette Bester, of the SAP [South African Police] Liaison Division, could not confirm the death. She was awaiting reports from the local police.

Father Peter Hortop, of the Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church, alleged Mr Ntuli was travelling along Khumalo Street in Thokoza when an unmarked vehicle drew up beside him. "The incident took place at about 11.30am. Firearms were produced, according to some residents, and he was shot to death. At the moment (11.45am), there are a lot of police and soldiers near the car. He has not yet been taken to hospital."

Reacting to the news, ANC [African National Congress] information official Carl Niehaus said he was shocked. "We demand that the police take immediate action against the perpetrators of this outrage. We also extend our deepest sympathy to the family and friends of a comrade who brought the best to our struggle," said Mr Niehaus.

Police Confirm Killing

*MB2909122091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—Police have confirmed that the general secretary of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (CAST), Sam Ntuli, was shot to death by unknown assailants on Sunday morning [29 September]. Police liaison officer Capt Henriette Bester said at about 11.45 am on Sunday a blue Cressida vehicle—registration number unknown—passed in front of house number 1978 in Khumalo Street, Thokoza. The occupants of the vehicle—whose number was unknown—fired shots with AK-47 rifle killing Mr Ntuli instantly, added Capt Bester. She said the motive for the killing was unknown.

Capt Bester also said police found two bodies of black males in Johannesburg on Sunday. One body with hack and stab wounds was found on the corner of Market and Svirivright Streets, while the second body with hack wounds was found at George Goch Hostel.

Claims 'Hit Squad' Killed Ntuli

*MB2909140491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1354 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—Hit squads have been blamed for the assassination of Mr Sam Ntuli who was shot in Thokoza on Sunday morning.

President of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (CAST), Mr Moses Mayekiso, said at a specially convened press conference on Sunday afternoon that the death of Mr Ntuli could be linked to the "targetting" of the leadership of the democratic movement.

"Mr Ntuli, as general-secretary of CAST, has been the number one enemy of these squads for some time because of the good work he has performed for the democratic process. Earlier this year, there had been a bomb attack on his house."

Mr Mayekiso added the death of Mr Ntuli was a waste of talent and has shocked all people involved in the democratic process.

"We will whatever we can trace the killers." [sentence as received]

ANC Statement Condemns Killing

*MB2909141191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1438 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress [ANC]: "Statement by Cyril Ramaphosa, ANC secretary general, Sunday, 29 September 1991"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] condemns in strongest terms possible the brutal and tragic assassination earlier today of Sam Ntuli, community leader, trade unionist and ANC member.

Urgent and thoroughgoing investigations, including by the appropriate structures established in terms of the peace accord, must commence immediately to determine and bring to book those responsible for this criminal murder.

We call on all our people not to be provoked into any act of revenge. We all have a responsibility to uphold the peace accord, despite this act of extreme provocation.

Failure to do so, would be a double tragedy for our people and the freedom Comrade Sam sacrificed his life to achieve. We extend our heartfelt condolences to Comrade Ntuli's family. The whole of South Africa is poorer because of this cruel loss of a courageous son of our soil.

Mandela Comments on Ntuli Killing

*MB2909172491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1712 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says the assassination on Sunday of prominent Transvaal civic association leader Sam Ntuli is proof "that death squads still operate".

He blamed the government for importing "the death squads that have been killing our brothers in Namibia. They have brought them here. They are operating here", he told ANC supporters on Sunday at a public meeting in Eldorado Park outside Johannesburg.

Mr Mandela said the death squads existed despite a peace accord signed two weeks ago by the Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC and the government.

He accused the government of refusing to disband the squads and said the ANC held the government responsible "for the culture of violence that has seized South Africa".

Mr Ntuli was killed by unidentified assassins in Thokoza on the East Rand when occupants of a car which drew up outside his house opened fire with AK-47 rifles.

He was general secretary of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (CAST).

No members of the National Party [NP] had "ever been killed in this fashion", Mr Mandela said.

"Why is it that members of the NP are safe from the criminals who are systematically shooting down our people?" he asked.

IFP Youth Official 'Appalled'

*MB2909193891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1934 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza on Sunday said the IFP was "appalled by the news" that civic leader Sam Ntuli had been gunned down outside his home in Thokoza.

"It is tragic, more especially since the peace accord has been signed and all parties are trying to keep it working."

He claimed IFP supporter Duma Mkhize was killed on Sunday morning on his way to an IFP rally at George Goch Stadium.

"These are unfortunate incidents. I urge all people to refrain from these violent activities."

Minister Challenges ANC on Gangsterism Charges

*MB2809191891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 28 SAPA—The Ministry of Law and Order on Saturday challenged ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela to verify his claims that police were training and recruiting people to conduct acts of gangsterism.

Opening the ANC's Western Cape conference on Saturday, Mr Mandela charged that the police had also broken the spirit of the National Peace Accord.

"The police are recruiting and arming people under false pretences and then sending them out on acts of gangsterism...Killing innocent people and leaving evidence that it has been done by the ANC...that is what is happening throughout the country," said Mr Mandela.

Approached by SAPA, Law and Order Ministry spokesperson Captain Craig Kotze said he was surprised by the allegations.

"The allegations sound completely unfounded. We urge Mr Mandela to make the information available to the SAP [South African Police] as rapidly as possible so that the veracity of his claims can be established.

"The SA [South African] Police is absolutely committed to the letter and spirit of the National Peace Accord and intends implementing its provisions as rapidly as possible. A task force has already been formed to implement the provision of the accord, and agreement has already been reached with the ministers of police of the self-governing territories on coordination in this respect," Capt Kotze said.

Report on Mandela Charges

*MB2809193291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 100 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] Today Mr. Mandela accused the police of contravening the terms of the National Peace Accord.

Opening the Western Cape Regional Congress, Mr. Mandela said in spite of the peace accord the police were recruiting and arming people under false pretenses, and then sending them out on acts of gangsterism.

[Begin recording] [Mandela] Killing innocent people and leaving evidence that this has been done by the ANC [African National Congress]. That is what is happening today throughout the country. We need a leadership which can address this problem; which can explain to the public what the National Party and its security services are doing.

[Ossie Gibson SABC reporter] Referring to the ANC's struggle to recruit members, Mr. Mandela said the ANC should have a moratorium on mass action, and to this end put its house in order. He said that the ethnic pressures which were causing the dissolution of even the Soviet Bloc into its component nation should be recognized. The large colored population of the western Cape should be reflected in the ANC's regional leadership, or a well-organized National Party would step into the breach. [end recording]

VAT Impasse Remains Unresolved; Group Comments

*MB2709173491 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1545 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] The impasse between the Ministry of Finance and the Coordinating Committee on VAT [value-added tax] remains unresolved. The committee has announced a massive nationwide protest campaign to start on Monday [30 September], the implementation date of VAT. Earlier today the General Secretary of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Mr. Jay Naidoo, outlined the proposals and counter-proposals that were on the table during last night's meeting between the committee and the minister of finance, Mr. Barend du Plessis.

[Begin Naidoo recording] We have bent over backwards to accommodate the minister's views and try and reach a settlement on the issue of the implementation of VAT. The final proposals we made to the minister was to zero-rate basic foodstuffs, namely, fresh meat and poultry, fresh vegetables and a number of items he's already agreed to zero-rate. Also to zero-rate medical services and prescription drugs and water and electricity and make those all subject of negotiation and we committed ourselves, as the Coordinating Committee on VAT, to exhaust those negotiations within six months.

The minister has come back with counter-proposals suggesting that he zero-rates, for a period of four months,

in addition to brown bread and mealie [maize] meal, to zero-rate samp, mealie rice, canned pilchards, canned beans. He later made further proposals about zero-rating bully beef and canned pilchards and the question of intestines and offal which we consider to be extremely paternalistic [as heard]. [end recording]

PAC To Hold 'Peaceful' Demonstrations

*MB2709151891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1452 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 27 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] intends to host countrywide picket demonstrations on Saturday in protest against the introduction of value-added tax [VAT] this week.

In a statement on Friday, the PAC said the peaceful demonstrations would take place in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and East London. Placards will be displayed at pamphlets will be handed out to consumers.

PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander said the government had acted immorally in introducing systematic changes to tax will [as received] claiming to leave the creation of a new order to negotiations.

"A new tax system should have waited until a new democratic government is elected.

"VAT will only serve to make the poor poorer. In the light of widespread poverty and unemployment, the introduction of VAT portrays an insensitive attitude on the part of the government," said Mr Alexander.

Goods From Neighboring Countries Levied

*MB2709145891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1420 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 27 SAPA—With the implementation of VAT [value-added tax] on Monday, all goods entering South Africa from Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLNS [expansion unknown] countries) will be subject of payment of VAT.

The Department of Customs and Excise said on Friday goods brought in as accompanied passenger baggage up to a value R[rand]2,500 will be exempt from the tax.

Goods leaving South Africa will also have to be declared for VAT purposes to enable the South African vendors to qualify for zero rating. In order to qualify the vendors must prove that the goods have left the country.

Special forms for the movement of goods to and from the BLNS countries are available. Movement to other areas will be subject to the normal customs documentation.

Finance Minister Refuses To Back Down

MB2909043091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2153 GMT 28 Sep 91

[Text] Pretoria Sept 28 SAPA—The minister of finance, Dr Barend du Plessis, on Saturday refused to back down on the question of the implementation of value added tax [VAT] during a four-hour meeting in Pretoria with ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela and the organisation's general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa. State President F.W. de Klerk also attended the meeting.

In a statement afterwards, Minister du Plessis, however, said the government would implement temporary zero-rating of certain foods. A further announcement in this regard would be made on Sunday.

He said allegations about VAT made by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], were based on faulty perceptions as various studies had shown that the average living costs would not increase by more than 1.6 percent in the short term.

Such an increase would eventually be wiped out. The situation would continuously be monitored.

Minister du Plessis said the government was convinced that planned protest action could not be justified by the speculative standpoints adopted by COSATU and other groups.

He appealed to all South Africans to give VAT a fair chance and to do nothing to harm the economy at what he termed this delicate stage of the economic upturn phase.

The government, he added, had shown sympathy to the poor and unemployed.

Because the government sympathised with the poor and unemployed, proposals were tabled to subject certain foods to a zero rating for a temporary period. In this way room would have been created to fully implement the Food Development Programme on which nearly R[and]500 million a year was to be spent.

The choice of these foods would have been negotiable, and the annual cost of these proposals would have amounted to at least R200 million a year.

Mr du Plessis said these proposals, which had set a considerably extended the already announced assistance, were rejected by Mr Mandela and his delegation as insufficient. [sentence as received]

He said the government was convinced that protest actions and strikes could not be justified by the speculative and exaggerated statements held especially of COSATU on VAT.

Disappointment at Government Stand

MB2909094691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 29 Sep 91

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Statement by the Coordinating Committee on VAT" issued on 29 September 1991]

[Text] Sunday, 29 September 1991

Statement by the Coordinating Committee on VAT [value-added tax]

The committee, which represents 104 organisations across the spectrum, is extremely disappointed at the refusal of the government to move yesterday on the imposition of VAT. The committee has demanded that basic foods, especially fresh meat, poultry and vegetables, be zero rated. In yesterday's meeting, the government was prepared to zero rate these foods only for one to two months. They would then be fully taxed. The committee rejected this proposal because it would not assist the people. There is no possibility of rectifying the system within one or two months, especially in view of the government's consistent refusal to properly negotiate the VAT system.

The government also insisted that the funds for zero-rating of meat and vegetables should come from the already inadequate poverty relief programme and from revoking their offer to subsidize or zero rate some other foods. This was also unacceptable to the committee. It is extremely misleading for the government to say that there cannot be further loss of VAT revenue because this will force up interests rates. This is the case only because government has absolutely refused to discuss any other possible source of revenue, or to [words indistinct] expenditures which are the hang-over of apartheid. The committee has consistently offered to enter into urgent discussions aimed at identifying sources of revenue and expenditure so that the proposed zero ratings can be accommodated - the government has refused.

The door of the co-ordinating committee remains open even at this late stage.

Marches to protest against the imposition of vat will take place at lunch time tomorrow in major cities and many industrial areas. The main march [will] be held in Pretoria, starting at Brown Street and moving to the Department of Finance in Vermeulen Street.

A trade union summit will take place on 8 October to discuss the response of trade unions to further proposed protest actions.

ANC Press Statement on VAT Question

*MB2909110891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0944 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "ANC [African National Congress] Press Statement on the Question of VAT [value-added tax]" issued by African National Congress on 29 September]

[Text] Sunday, 29 September 1991

ANC [African National Congress] Press Statement on the Question of VAT [value-added tax]

The government's determination to impose VAT, despite nationwide opposition from all sectors of the South African population, and despite full knowledge that this will cause unbearable hardship to an already impoverished people, is regrettable and unwise. 16 million people are immediately at risk as a consequence of the increased costs they will face because of the imposition of VAT.

The broad-based Co-ordinating Committee on VAT, which represents 104 organisations from civil society, has put forward very reasonable proposals to the government. The ANC is in full support of these demands, which have been put to government at meeting after meeting at the highest level.

The Co-ordinating Committee on VAT approached ANC President Nelson Mandela on Friday 27 October, 1991, [date as received] to request that he personally intervene by raising the matter with President de Klerk to bring to his attention the gravity of the situation and the need for an urgent solution. They met on Friday, and arranged a further meeting for Saturday, 28 October [date as received], where Barend du Plessis and representatives of the VAT Co-ordinating Committee would be present.

In the meeting, where both Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk were present, extensive concessions were offered by the VAT Co-ordinating Committee, whereby instead of demanding permanent zero-rating of basic foodstuffs, medicines, electricity and water, a 12-month zero-rating was proposed to allow the development of a proper process of negotiation to take place.

The government rejected this very reasonable demand. It claimed it could not agree because these concessions would cost too much in lost revenue and would leave the government short of funds for the social upliftment projects it would like to carry out, mainly for the black people of South Africa. The government says that to make larger concessions would force it into extensive borrowing which would destabilise the capital market.

This argument is fallacious. The government has steadfastly refused, in all the meetings held with it, to discuss other sources of revenue which may be available and the many wasteful expenditures in which it is involved.

This tax is being imposed against the wishes of the people as a major part of the government's restructuring of the economy. The intention is to entrench white privilege and the control big business has over economic life. This restructuring is being carried out without any negotiations. At the same time the government claims that it wishes to enter serious negotiations on the whole political system. It must understand that we cannot and will not accept that it can dictate the economic restructuring of this country and their attitude leaves the ANC in doubt concerning their real commitment to the process of bona fide negotiations ahead of us.

The government has claimed that it must impose this tax now to ensure that there is an upturn in the economy. There can be nothing more damaging to the prospects of a temporary or permanent economic upturn, or to investor confidence, than a continuation of the government's attitude which can only lead to the sustained and angry resistance of all the people of South Africa.

In reply to our demands the government said that any adverse effects on the people would quickly be alleviated by a nutrition programme which is already under way. We have repeatedly asked for details on how this programme will work. It is absolutely clear that such a programme on the scale the government claims to have does not exist at the present moment, and cannot possibly exist even in the medium term. The government is trying to create a nation of beggars. This policy cannot now, and will never be able to compensate for the effects of VAT on our people.

Rent and electricity has been a very contentious issue for many years. The Civics have made considerable progress in negotiations to resolve the boycotts surrounding both issues. Imposition of VAT on both critical areas will exacerbate the already existing tensions. We fear that this will prejudice the success of negotiations in this area.

This government is illegitimate and has no credibility with the people of this country. It cannot tell us what the majority of the people of this country want. In particular, we cannot continue to accept taxation without representation.

The government, by its actions, is creating a confrontational situation which will be prejudicial to the peace accord. We have called on the government to respond to the reasonable demands of the people of this country, and move away from the conflict which their attitude is generating.

Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity

PO Box 61884

Marshalltown 2307

Mandela: VAT 'Showdown' To Affect Talks

MB2909120691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1109 GMT 29 Sep 91

[By Madden Cole]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela said on Sunday [29 September] that a showdown with the government over VAT [value-added tax] could affect negotiations in other areas, and then there could be no guarantee what would happen. Speaking at a special press conference arranged by the Coordinating Committee on VAT, he said attempts would be made to ensure that negotiations remained on course, but if no cooperation was received, the ANC could not continue to believe in negotiations.

"I'm not an economist, but it seems to me that the economy is beginning to bottom out with the possibility of an upswing. A conflict at this stage will affect the economy adversely.

"It therefore is not in the interests of community that there should be a confrontation."

Mr Mandela said he had nothing against VAT, which he believed was a better tax than GST [generalized sales tax], but the fact that the new tax was introduced without the consent of the people who are in the majority, was unacceptable. In its present form the new tax would be a severe strain on the living conditions of the people.

When asked why it took the ANC so long to react to the imposition of VAT, Mr Mandela said that the organization had tried to address the matter as soon as it could. "But COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], with whom we are in close contact, expressed our view."

VAT Committee: General Rise in Prices

MB2909175691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1741 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—A VAT [value-added tax] watchdog body predicted on Sunday that consumer prices will shoot up by 30 percent if the current price trend is not checked in the next 12 months.

VATWatch released results of a three-month nationwide survey on Sunday showing township residents paid heavy prices for goods bought in township stores.

The survey considered price trends and found that prices in townships had gone up by 6.7 percent during August. Pollsters monitored 112 outlets.

In metropolitan areas prices rose by 1.8 percent, in larger rural towns by 5.6 percent and by 2.2 percent in the homelands.

The Pietermaritzburg-Durban area saw an increase in prices of 5.1 percent, Johannesburg, 2.8 percent and Pretoria, 0.3 percent.

In Cape Town prices decreased by 0.2 percent on average. In the East Rand prices also declined by 1.5 percent.

Prof Louise Tager, chairwoman of VATWatch, said if price increase trends were to continue, consumer prices would go up 30 percent over a 12 month period.

"This underscores the need for both consumers and businesses to once and for all get together and make a determined effort to combat inflation," she said.

She added that the "alarming" trends underscored the need for relief measures targeted at disadvantaged communities "irrespective of the effects of VAT on the needy."

Meanwhile, VATWatch is conducting another market research project to find if there will be any significant shift in prices in the days immediately after the introduction of VAT. A statement said results would be released next week.

Government Intransigent Said on VAT

MB3009154491 Jmtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] The Coordinating Committee on VAT [Value-added Tax] says the only way the government can avoid serious action is by renegotiating the tax with community organizations. The regional secretary of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in Natal Thami Mahlomi says the government is being intransigent and must reconsider VAT if it is to avoid a general strike and other protest action. Mahlomi says if Pretoria exempts basic foods from VAT as they were exempt from GST [General Sales Tax] then a solution to the crisis is possible.

[Begin Mahlomi recording] (?There are) serious demands for the government to negotiate and take into consideration the demands that are put to them. At the moment they have proved to be very intransigent. They are not prepared to listen to anything that we say, and we believe that if the government is prepared to meet us half-way, to zero-rate some of the basic foods which are not covered by the GST and (?take into consideration) our demands and legislate them somehow. We believe that there could be some settlement which can be arranged with the government. [end recording]

Angola

Further Reportage on Dos Santos' Belgium Visit

Dos Santos, Martens Discuss Ties

*MB2809063291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on the last leg of his visit to Brussels, today met with Belgium Prime Minister Wilfried Martens who promised to increase Belgian-Angolan cooperation in the near future. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens today stressed the interest of their countries in strengthening existing bilateral cooperation. Speaking in French at a function hosted in his honor at the headquarters of the Belgian Government, Eduardo dos Santos once again underlined bilateral cooperation:

[Begin Dos Santos recording in French fading into Portuguese translation] We are convinced that Belgium entrepreneurs, with whom we had the opportunity to talk, have not overlooked the advantages which the Angolan economy with all its potential offers to those who are willing to jointly establish a prosperous future in Angola. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Belgian prime minister gave an account of the positive assistance his country renders Angola:

[Begin Martens recording in French fading into Portuguese translation] After the independence of Angola, Belgium lent Angola (2368) million Belgian francs. Belgian assistance to Angola did not stop growing after 1988 [words indistinct] in 1990 it amounted to 134.7 million Belgian francs. [end recording]

In the future, Belgium will channel its aid to Angola through the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. Angola is an African-Caribbean-Pacific member country, and Belgium, through the Lome IV Convention, could have a say in the way funds are allocated for Angola's development.

Dos Santos News Conference on Trip

*MB2909131191 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Report on a news conference by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Angolan journalists in Brussels, Belgium, on 28 September—recorded]

[Text] The government will meet soon to examine proposals of assistance to the People's Republic of Angola obtained by His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, following his visits to Great Britain and Belgium. The Angolan head of state, who returned to the country yesterday, said the following to Angolan journalists, shortly before leaving Brussels.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Politically, my visits to the United States, Great Britain, and now Belgium were

mainly aimed at making these countries understand our government's current policy.

As you are aware, for many years, foreign interferences in Angola's internal affairs caused serious havoc, including prolonging a war which has caused a lot of destruction and the loss of many lives.

In the United States for example, we asked the U.S. Administration to assume a neutral role. We asked the United States to support our government's efforts to implement the peace accords as well as to support the Angolan nation in general in its efforts to achieve democratization by holding free and fair general multiparty elections next year.

Our visit to Great Britain as well as here was aimed at achieving the same objective. We have been trying to obtain necessary support for the peace process, the democratization process, under way in our country. The results have been very encouraging.

Considering that our government's main priority at present is to resolve economic problems, we equally tried to explain our program of economic reforms which began in 1985. In the United States, Great Britain, as well as here in Belgium, we spoke of efforts that we are undertaking in order to change the centralized and very bureaucratic system of our economy to a market economy. Our program was received with great attention by the governments of the countries that we visited, particularly their businessmen.

You are aware that I visited Benguela Province last June. I visited Huambo Province as well. My main concern then, which was also the concern of the government, was to see an urgent renovation of the Benguela Railroad. I also wanted to see the reorganization of the Lobito Port, to enable it handle large quantities of products, particularly consumer goods and raw materials, that would be distributed through the provinces of the Central Plateau. Thus, we drew up an emergency program valued at \$20 million to achieve this objective.

Our visits to the United States, Great Britain, as well as here, were also aimed at obtaining the necessary financial and technical assistance in order to quickly renovate the Benguela Railroad. In Great Britain, we learned that there is a good possibility of obtaining this assistance. As far as Belgium is concerned, during our discussions with Belgian General Society [Societe Generale du Belgique] Director (Viscount D'Ariel) we reviewed our past activities and examined new ideas, particularly suggestions and proposals by the Belgian General Society on mechanisms that would lead to a more efficient management of the Benguela Railroad as well as the urgent search of funds needed to finance its renovation.

The Belgian Government is willing to assist us in these programs. We know that we can count on the World Bank's support as well. It all depends on us now. We are going to examine the proposals presented to us. I think that within a few days, perhaps within one week, or 10 or

20 days, our government will make a statement on the proposals. I am absolutely convinced that the entire Angolan nation, particularly the Benguela Railroad and Lobito Port workers will reciprocate this major effort by the Angolan Government. This will help us to resolve the main problems facing the provinces of the Central Plateau. It will help us improve the efficiency of the Lobito Port and renovate the Benguela Railroad, thus enabling us to distribute raw materials and consumer goods, through the provinces of Huambo and Bie, as well as throughout the country, in order to boost production and improve our people's living conditions.

We are equally concerned with the problem facing people who will be demobilized from the Armed Forces. We are concerned with the problems facing the war-displaced and war-maimed people, orphans, abandoned children, and victims of war. Accordingly, we have launched many appeals to the international community. We have presented ideas that would help us draw up an emergency program to the EEC. We have received assurances of an important assistance. We have equally received assurances that within a few days, an EEC conference would be held in Europe to establish a program of assistance to our people.

In brief, this is what we were able to achieve. I think we had positive results. [end recording]

Dos Santos Returns 28 Sep

*MB2809195791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Sep 91*

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to Luanda from Belgium this afternoon.

Dos Santos on Meeting Savimbi, Unity Government

*MB2909135091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Sep 91*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Brussels the day before yesterday that he is ready to meet with the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] if he so desires. Answering journalists' questions in Brussels during his visit there, the Angolan head of state said such a meeting would be within the framework of contacts between the president of the republic and opposition leaders.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] I am not the one that should meet with him [Savimbi]. If, in his capacity as UNITA president, he asks for an audience to meet me, however, I shall naturally receive him. [end recording]

Also in Brussels, the president spoke of the possibility of the establishment of a government of national unity after the elections. The president said he fully believes that Angolans who are aware of the need to preserve peace, territorial integrity, and national unity would study ways of establishing a government that would guarantee this stability and peace, if the need arose.

Accordingly, he said a government of national unity could be a possibility in this case. He said there is no discrimination involved, noting that a government of national unity could be established willingly on the basis of a negotiated platform between the government and different political forces.

UNITA Official on Military Equipment Arrival

*MB2709131291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Interview with Brigadier Mackenzie, representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, at the Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, by an unidentified Radio Angola reporter on 27 September; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Did UNITA contact the government before the aircraft arrived that was carrying lethal war materiel? Was it lethal military equipment?

[Mackenzie] In accordance with what is stated in the accords, the UNITA team to the CMVF informed the Angolan Government representative to the CMVF about the movement of the personnel in Dr. Savimbi's Presidential Guard. That means that the personnel sent to Luanda were authorized by the government. We were astonished that the government, through one of its officials, should have mentioned the arrival of war materiel when the senior CMVF officials, including UNITA and the government, (?had known) about the movement of those men and their weapons.

That inconsistency is nothing but a diversionary ploy. It even falls outside the context of the peace accords because the organs of the CMVF, or should I say, of the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, are properly structured. The government's presentation of the facts was unnecessary because the government's and UNITA's responsible organs within the CMVF were well aware of those facts. It is not correct that a grassroots organ should contravene our agreements by reporting on issues that had been made legal by higher officials. What has happened is that an official of the People's Republic of Angola ((RPA)) government broadcast something that had already been agreed on among the higher echelons. I have a document that confirms the authorization legalizing the movement of the UNITA personnel, particularly that of Dr. Savimbi's presidential guard.

[Reporter] What are the numbers stipulated by the Bicesse Accord's clauses concerning Dr. Savimbi's Presidential Guard and the military equipment that the Angolan Government receives as lethal and which arrived at the 4 February International Airport?

[Mackenzie] The accords cite no numbers. What is more, whether you refer to lethal or nonlethal military equipment, what we have witnessed is a movement of members of Dr. Savimbi's Presidential Guard. That movement was authorized and made legal by the Angolan Government.

[Reporter] In its response to the Angolan Government, does UNITA accept as responsible those accusations made by someone who has been described as a junior officer?

[Mackenzie] We assume full responsibility for what a senior or junior UNITA official says. We regard that as UNITA's position. When an official in the government's verification mechanisms publicly assumes a certain stand, either the government rejects it, refutes it and says it was an error, or then, if it does not say so, it is because that is the government's position. So far, we have heard nothing like that, so we can only assume that it was the government's position.

[Reporter] Has UNITA contacted the government for clarification?

[Mackenzie] Absolutely.

[Reporter] What was the response of [words indistinct]?

[Mackenzie] We believe that is up to the (?delegations). We would not like to try and humiliate anybody.

[Reporter] So will that issue be discussed from within the CCPM?

[Mackenzie] No, it will not be. It is a routine issue that has already been dealt with and which is not at all controversial.

Savimbi Addresses Luanda Rally 29 Sep

MB3009070391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Speech by Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, at Luanda's 1 May Square on 29 September—recorded]

[Text] Brothers and fellow countrymen: We have come here to convey to you the message of peace that was interrupted in 1975. [applause] I would like to thank you energetically for your presence here and for your enthusiasm. This shows the strong desire of the Angolan people that this land should no longer experience war, but only peace. [applause] Peace cannot be the monopoly of either the government or the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. Peace is the duty of all Angolans so that we all may live in harmony, work in a dignified manner, and look the sons of the same fatherland in the eye. [applause]

We have come from afar. [applause] We have come from afar and our path has been a very painful one. Many lives were lost along that path. That was a path along which we generously defended our own [word indistinct]. We have not arrived here as a result of the Clemency Law. We have arrived as a result of our triumphant struggle. [applause] We have come this far because we wanted to come this far. We have always said that Menongue was only a point of departure. Luanda was always our destination and we have made it here now. [applause, slogans]

The black cockerel is flying! [repeated seven times]

We would also like to say that, for peace to be defended, UNITA must remain strong. UNITA's [words indistinct] within the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, for the full implementation of the Bicesse Accords. Should UNITA grow weak, there will be no else able to force the government into carrying out qualitative reforms so that we can be socially, politically, and economically equal for the good of the fatherland. What we want is for the Angolan people to be seen for what they are worth! The Angolan people must be shown their worth! We want cooperation, but cooperation should never replace the Angolan people. The Angolan people must come first! [repeated five times] The Angolan people must also come second and third! Let us show the Angolan people their worth! Let us show the Angolan people their worth because our fatherland's future is entirely dependent on the Angolan people! [applause, slogans]

We are going to improve the quality of our cadres so that they use their administrative and economic skills to help rebuild this great and [word indistinct] fatherland of (Mujimba), Acavela, [names indistinct] and others who led us to our ownership of this land that is ours alone. Entrepreneurial [words indistinct] must also be encouraged. Angola's economic progress should not hinge on what we receive from abroad. It should depend on what we can produce. Let us (?increase) our production! [applause]

It is important for us to accept that we are going to work together with the government toward peace. We are an opposition movement. The black cockerel is flying! [repeated ten times]

We want free and fair elections. The Angolan people must determine their own future without pressure or intimidation. We shall always report whatever we find to be wrong. The national liberation struggle [words indistinct] the fratricidal 16-year war is beyond explanation. We should be ashamed that we fought against each other. Were the government's program implemented, I would not have been here. They told us: Savimbi, you go into exile! Is Luanda being in exile? [crowd responds: No!]

What is the name of the Angolan capital? [crowd responds: Luanda!] Where is Savimbi right now? [crowd responds: In Luanda!] Exile cannot resolve the problems of the Angolan people! [applause] Neither exile, nor

integration, nor the Clemency Law are policies designed to bring the Angolan people together. Direct talks and constant dialogue are, however, in the interest of the Angolan people, and that is the supreme interest. We shall all live in peace. The fatherland is rich. The fatherland is (?ours) and it can be rapidly rebuilt with our goodwill. [applause]

There are serious problems everywhere. I am happy to repeat what the government itself says. The government says that it was not only war that stunted the nation's progress. Incompetence was also to blame. If they say that, then somebody else should replace them. Who can govern better now? Who can govern with greater dedication and knowledge by fighting corruption [words indistinct] whom do we trust to lead our nation? [applause]

The people must be the judge. The people will have the freedom to decide who is honest and who is less honest. We are, however, still in a one-party system [words indistinct] we must adopt clear, coherent, and firm stands [words indistinct] that we have (?adopted) so far, until today, 29 September, with our own [word indistinct] with our own heads, and with our own hands because we want to be free.

We do not want our fatherland's history to be constantly [words indistinct] lived in other places. We are going to work together. Then, let us leave history to see the facts for itself. History will not lie. History will tell the truth. Many people here in Luanda (?believed state propaganda) that Savimbi was an animal. Am I an animal? [crowd responds: No!]

I am your brother! [repeated three times] I am [words indistinct] (?stability) in Angola. [applause]

In addition to the various issues I have touched on here, there is one that is important for us to reflect on: The racist propaganda ploys will not hold. Some say that UNITA wants neither whites nor coloreds. I would like to say that those claims of UNITA's dislike for coloreds and whites is government propaganda aimed at dividing us. UNITA defined the word Angolan at Alvor [words indistinct] the definition of the word Angola [words indistinct] Foreign Affairs Secretary Tony da Costa Fernandes, who hails from Cabinda, and he delivered it to Mario Soares. [applause]

We are not going to seek further divisions. We need our unity to achieve economic and cultural progress so that we can live like people. We have a rich country but we have not lived like people. We deserve to live like people. The people of Luanda used to believe that their city was the most beautiful city in Africa. Today, it is (?rubble). This cannot be. [applause]

Let us work to build a beautiful [word indistinct] an economically healthy Luanda. Luanda must be the capital of all Angolan people! Our black cockerel! [repeated nine times]

We would also like to report that, from a religious viewpoint, ominous vultures are already flying. They are claiming a struggle between Protestants and Catholics. There is no such thing. What we want is for those who believe in God not to be afraid to be open about it wherever they want to say so, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, Tocoists, and so forth! We will not accept division, though. We want unity for the Angolan people. Unity is what we have been lacking.

Long live national unity! [repeated four times]

I believe that the parties that have been recently formed have the same rights as we do. We want to establish dialogue with them. Yet I must be honest with you, because I have not come here to trick you. UNITA is an old party. UNITA is well established in the country. UNITA crisscrossed the country from Cabinda to Cunene, and from Luau to Lobito. UNITA knows the souls of men, as well as their aspirations and anxieties. Therefore, the government cannot treat UNITA like other parties. First, because it cannot do so; second, we do not accept it. We are fighters, and have come here through fighting. [applause]

The people themselves will not agree that UNITA should be treated like any other movement. We want to deal with them. We do not want division. The people have not made their choice yet. We still have 11 months ahead of us.

Nonetheless, we would like to assure the Angolan people that, should UNITA become weak, nobody will be able to exert pressure on the government. We are the only ones who can exert pressure on the government because we have a history behind us. We have fought and we want to build a better future together with you. [applause]

Turning to our external policy, UNITA must necessarily encourage investment but, first and foremost, the Angolan people must be encouraged. The Angolan people come first. (?We are interested in) cooperation, but the Angolan people come first. We want to turn Angola to Africa. This is Africa! Angola [words indistinct] throughout Africa. If we remain with Africa, they will understand us and we will understand them. Should we branch off toward some tendency, though...[pauses, changes thought] Once I heard over the radio that those in UNITA are like Brazilians. That is a lie. We are not. We are Angolans and we belong to Africa. When [words indistinct] long live Africa! Long live our continent! [applause]

It is necessary for Africans to know us and for the Africans to believe that we want to deal with Africans. That is the only way for us to be respected here, in the Ivory Coast, Togo, Morocco, Zambia, Zaire, Namibia, and South Africa. We will be respected if we can define economic cooperation plans as Africans!

Should we turn to some other continent, we will be robbed. That will only lead to our own exploitation. We want exploitation to end! [repeated five times]

I have come here to discuss a number of things with the government. For example, they are accusing us of being behind the strikes. I was not the one who drafted the April 1991 law. It was the government. Should I be blamed for the strikes now that the people are making their demands? No, I cannot be blamed. People who do not earn enough can strike for more money. [applause]

Must we accept that the strikers, whether they be students or workers, be repressed? Those who do not have food must demand it now. We must eat and wear clothes. Those who are not happy should resort to strike action because that is the only weapon they have. [applause]

Let me now turn to the issue of housing. There are people who say: Savimbi does not want to leave Jamba. Yet, when I arrive here I cannot find accommodation. How can I work, then? Must I work in the street? [laughter, applause] So a man who has fought for 16 years and who has been in the service of the Angola for 36 years will stay on the streets? Will I work over my lap? [crowd responds: No!] Then people say Savimbi does not want to leave Jamba. Have I not left it? Am I not here right now? [applause]

The housing issue must rapidly be resolved between the government and UNITA because our teams must work. We must explain much that has been distorted. We must all be able to enjoy dialogue so that we can determine our future together. Without constant dialogue, we shall never be able to find the correct path for our people to find a happy future. [slogans, applause]

We will stay here. I want to answer those who say that Savimbi is coming; that Savimbi is staying; and that Savimbi is running away. Nothing of the sort! When I come to a place, first I gain ground and then I consolidate it. We will stay together and fight together. [applause]

The Angolan people must have confidence in their country's future. The Angolan people must resist pressure and intimidation. The Angolan people must risk more. There is only a short distance to the finish line and then power will really belong to the people.

Your vote will help us change our future. Each of us must make a conscious choice. (Whatever happens) in September 1992 will long affect Angola's history and the history of future generations.

Let us be men, women, and sons at this time [words indistinct] of history. No one can be on both sides at the same time. Where I come from, we have a proverb that says: The monkey's son cannot find his way through two dense forests at the same time. We must understand this well: We must stick to one dense forest so that we get to know its trees and its paths.

Our cockerel is flying! [repeated eight times]

Thank you very much. [applause]

Luanda Reports Speech

MB2909195791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Report on speech by Jonas Savimbi, president of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), at a rally in Luanda on 29 September—italized passages are recorded]

[Text] Dr. Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], said in Luanda today that he expects to meet his excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, in the next few days. The UNITA leader was speaking at the 4 February International Airport soon after his return to Luanda after 16 years.

A short ceremony was held at the airport, during which Savimbi spoke to the press and was welcomed by Luanda Province Governor Kundi Paihama, and Franca van Dunem, head of the Angolan [as heard] delegation to the CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission].

Afterward, Jonas Savimbi went to Independence Square where a rally was held. He began his speech by discussing consolidation of peace.

Brothers and fellow countrymen: We have come here to convey to you the message of peace that was interrupted in 1975. [applause] I would like to thank you energetically for your presence here, and for your enthusiasm. This shows the strong desire of the Angolan people that this land should no longer experience war, but only peace. [applause] Peace cannot be the monopoly of either the government or UNITA. Peace is a duty of all Angolans so that we all may live in harmony, work in a dignified manner, and look the sons of the same fatherland in the eye.

The UNITA president said his organization intends to contribute to the resolution of problems:

At the direct talks we always took into consideration the interests of the Angolan people. That is, the supreme interests. We will live in peace. Ours is a wealthy fatherland. You are the fatherland. The fatherland can be rapidly reconstructed with our goodwill. We will work together, and then we must simply let history follow its own course. History will not lie.

Savimbi defended a different treatment for UNITA in relation to other political parties:

I believe that the parties that have been recently formed have the same rights as we do. We want to establish dialogue with them. Yet I must be honest with you, because I have not come here to trick you. UNITA is an old party. UNITA is well established in the country. UNITA crisscrossed the country from Cabinda to Cunene, and from Luau to Lobito. UNITA knows the souls of men, as well as their aspirations and anxieties. Therefore, the

government cannot treat UNITA like the other parties. First, because it cannot do so, and secondly, we do not accept it. We are fighters, and have come here through fighting. [applause]

Insisting on a different treatment reserved for UNITA, Savimbi said:

We would like to assure the Angolan people that should UNITA become weak, nobody will be able to exert pressure on the government. We are the only ones who can exert pressure on the government because we have a history behind us. We have fought, and we want to build a better future together with you.

The UNITA president also discussed his organization's foreign relations [as heard]:

They are accusing us of being behind strikes. I was not the one who drafted the April 1991 law. It was the government. Should I be blamed for the strikes now that the people are making their demands? No, I cannot be blamed. People who don't earn enough can take strike action in order to earn more money. [applause]

Savimbi encouraged people to resort to strike action, stressing:

Those who do not have food must demand it now. We must eat and wear clothes. Those who are not happy should resort to strike action because that is the only weapon they have. [applause]

Turning to the (?backwardness) of Luanda, and shortage of housing, Savimbi said:

There are people who say: Savimbi does not want to leave Jamba. Yet when I arrive here I cannot find accommodation. How can I work then? Must I work on the streets? So, a man who has fought for 16 years, and has been in the service of Angola for 33 years, will stay on the streets? Will I work over my lap? [crowd responds: No!] Then people say that Savimbi does not want to leave Jamba. (?Am I not here?) We will stay here. I want to answer to those who say that Savimbi is coming, Savimbi is staying, and Savimbi is running away. Nothing of the sort. When I come to a place, first I gain ground, and then I consolidate it. We will stay together and fight together.

Savimbi Interviewed on Merging Armies, Railway

LD3009093491 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Savimbi] Obviously, there will be some friction between the two armies here and there, but in Huambo there is cooperation on the staff level both of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola and of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

[word indistinct]. If there is any problem, both commands together have the same view and they try to solve this problem very quickly.

[Correspondent] The Benguela railway will function again beyond Huambo. Aren't you losing a trump there?

[Savimbi] It will take very long to repair the Benguela railway and to be able to ensure its functioning. The Benguela railway does not make a living from internal trade, but rather from exports of Zairian and Zambian copper so that very solid structures are necessary, and that the government cannot ensure. The Benguela railway will only be able to run in two or three years, not before.

UNITA Soldiers Attack, Take Fuel Company Branch

MB3009123491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] In Huambo today, soldiers of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, attacked and took the local National Angolan Fuel Company, Sonangol, branch. Men wearing UNITA clothes and jerseys attacked the Sonangol building in Huambo this morning [words indistinct] are meeting in the former Justice Court, in the Hotel Roma, which is now the UNITA headquarters [words indistinct] UNITA sympathizers and militants attacked that building today. That information was not disclosed to them at the meeting place. The UNITA officials even declined to talk to the media about it.

The Sonangol workers [words indistinct] demand that the problem be resolved as soon as possible.

Mauritius

Prime Minister Names New Government 27 Sep

AB2809122591 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT
28 Sep 91

[Text] Port Louis, Sept 28 (AFP)—Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth late Friday [27 September] named a new government for Mauritius, notably giving political veteran Paul Berenger the foreign affairs portfolio.

Announcing policy aims as he opened parliament Friday, Governor-General Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo said that Mauritius, Rodrigues and the other small islands in the country would become a republic during the new session of the legislature.

Mauritius became independent from Britain in 1968, but Queen Elizabeth II is still head of state.

Ringadoo reaffirmed Mauritian sovereignty over the strategic Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which Mauritius administered until the coral atoll became part of the British Indian Ocean Territory.

He expressed government hopes of turning Mauritius into a regional financial centre with a major offshore role, and of promoting tourism with campaigns particularly in Europe, Australia and Japan.

In the new team, outgoing foreign minister Jean-Claude de L'Estrac was given responsibility for planning and development.

Berenger, who has dominated political life in the island both in office and in opposition for two decades, was finance minister in Jugnauth's first government in 1982-83.

The new team includes several faces fresh to government, including Anil Baichoo (trade and maritime affairs), Noel Lee Cheong Lem (tourism), Ramakrishna Sithanen (finance), Alan Gannoo (justice) and Mookhesswur Choonee (arts, culture and leisure).

The new government is as follows:

Prime minister, defence minister and internal security minister: Sir Anerood Jugnauth

Deputy prime minister and health minister: Dr. Paramhansa Nababsing

Minister of trade and maritime affairs: Anil Kumar Baichoo

Minister of women's rights, child development: Mrs. Sheilabhai Bappoo

Minister of foreign affairs: Paul Raymond Berenger

Minister of arts, culture and leisure: Mookhesswur Choonee

Minister of Rodrigues: Louis Serge Clair

Minister of housing and land: Jaya Krishna Cuttaree

Minister of planning and development: Jean-Claude Gervais de L'Estrac

Minister of agriculture, fisheries and natural resources: Murlidass Dulloo

Minister of regional administration: Jean Regis Finette

Minister of labour and industrial relations: Dharmanand Goopt Fokeer

Minister of youth and sports: Michael James Glover

Minister of cooperatives, crafts and small businesses: Jagdishwar Goburdhun

Minister of public works: Dwarkanath Gungah

Minister of human resources and professional training: Ramduthsing Jaddoo

Minister of the environment: Ahmud Swaley Kasenally

Minister of tourism: Noel Lee Cheong Lem

Minister of social security and national solidarity: Karl Auguste Offman

Minister of education and science: Armoogum Paruraman

Minister of the civil service and employment: Keertee-coomar Ruhee

Minister of finance: Ramakrishna Sithanen

Minister of energy, water resources and posts: Mahendrah Utchanah

Minister of industry: Cassam Uteem

Zambia

Minister: State of Emergency Will Not Be Lifted

*MB2709140691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1352 GMT 27 Sep 91*

[Text] Lusaka Sept 27 SAPA—The Zambian Government will not soon lift the 28-year-old state of emergency, Legal Affairs Minister Frederick Chomba said on Friday.

Addressing a press conference in Lusaka, Mr Chomba said contrary to the belief that President Kenneth Kaunda intended to lift the state of emergency: "Legally, there is no body that can authorise the lifting of the state of emergency outside Parliament.

"The National Assembly has been dissolved and will not meet until after the October 31 election."

The minister said President Kaunda could not lift the state of emergency without due endorsement of Parliament as legally enshrined in the Zambian Constitution.

Former United States President Jimmy Carter told a packed press conference in Lusaka on Monday that he had been authorised by Mr Kaunda to announce that he would lift the state of emergency on September 30.

The new twist has been received with mixed feelings with the opposition condemning the government of playing a dangerous game.

Commented opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy election campaign chairman Mr Vernon Mwaanga:

"This is yet another political ploy by the United National Independence Party government to thwart Zambia's political efforts in expressing themselves without fear of intimidation. This will not be possible now with the state of emergency hanging over Zambia's skies".

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